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The NORTH-CAROLINA MAGAZINE; OR, UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY JULY 20, to FRIDAY JULY 27, 1764.

O ſacred Hunger of pernicious Gold,
What Bands of Faith can impious Lucre hold!

IT is to me aſtoniſhing, *ſays that immortal Prince, that Chriſtian Heathen,* Marcus Antonius, that Man, (allowing Mercy to be the moſt amiable Attribute of the Gods, and having daily Inſtances of their Forbearance, notwithſtanding the repeated Affronts offer'd) can have the Heart to injure his Fellow Creature, or even to return Wrongs; for if the Gods were ſo ſevere in their Puniſhment, and meaſur'd with the ſame Meaſure Mortals do, one only Offence would be ſufficient to deprive us of Life. Who, *continues he,* can be cruel, either through Wantonneſs, Revenge, or filthy Lucre, deſerves not the Appellation of *Man*; for *Man* the Gods (as is evident by his Make) deſign'd an inoffenſive ſociable Creature: He is not furniſhed with one natural Inſtrument for Cruelty, but with many for Mercy and Compaſſion: He has two Eyes to behold and commiſerate the Indigent and Helpleſs: He has two Feet to carry him to the Temples, to praiſe the Gods; and to thoſe who want his Aſſiſtance, to imitate their Goodneſs, he has two Hands to diſtribute on either Side: He has a Tongue to plead for the Widow, Orphan, and helpleſs Priſoner; he has a Heart to love the Gods, Underſtanding to know Evil, and Diſcretion to chuſe what's Good: He has not the Horns of a Bull, the Hoof of a Horſe, the Claws of a Tyger, the Teeth of a Lyon, or the Venom of a Serpent; for as the Gods are merciful, ſo have they deſign'd us mild and compaſſionate, and Nature has given us no Means or Inſtruments for Revenge and Miſchief.

Thus far that good Emperor, in a Letter to his Friend *Antigonus*. But where the Love of Money has taken Poſſeſſion of the Heart, there is no Beaſt ſo cruel as Man: They ſeek their Prey to ſatisfy their Hunger, which may be appeas'd; but the Avaricious can never be ſatisfy'd, and none eſcapes him with whom he is able to cope. Covetouſneſs baniſhes not only every Virtue, but even Humanity itſelf; and changing Nature, the Groans of the Oppreſſed become Muſick, and the Miſeries of Mankind a grateful and delighting Spectacle. What Miſeries has not this Vice brought upon whole Nations? How many have been made deſolate by Avarice? There is ſcarce a Crime which does not take Riſe from the *Auri ſacra fames*. This makes the Miniſter betray his Truſt, and ſell the Proſperity of his Country: Inſtigated by this inſatiable Thirſt of Riches, Men not only proſtitute their Wives and Daughters, but give up their Liberties, and joyfully exchange their native Rights for gilded Fetters. There is nothing the Avaricious will ſtop at: Murder, Treaſon, Sacrilege, are puny Crimes, and Gold renders them imperceptible, appeaſes or prevents the Stings and Remorſe of Conſcience, argues and convinces. Avarice corrupts the Judge, ſides with the Powerful, and treads the Poor under Foot. Where a Man once is enſlaved by the Love of Money, he never aſks what's juſt, but what's lucrative; nor what's reaſonable, but what makes for his Intereſt. Did the Life of a Son or Father ſtand in the Way of ſuch a Man's Gain, he would think it no Crime to remove him. But what

is more unaccountable, this Vice not only renders us cruel to others, but even to ourſelves: We haſten our End to cram our Coffers, and for the Pleaſure of heaping up uſeleſs Sums, we deny ourſelves needful Suſtenance. This is not, however, the only Puniſhment of the Covetous, I don't ſay of the wicked Covetous, (for I lay it down as a Maxim, *that the Avaricious can never be juſt:*) the Hand of Providence follows them, and they ſeldom fail of Puniſhment in this World; their inſatiable Thirſt commonly decoys them on to Ruin. *Marcus Craſſus*, tho' the richeſt Man in *Rome*, could not be ſatisfy'd: His Deſire of more Gold engag'd him to make War on the *Parthians*, in which he fell, with 30,000 *Romans*. When his Body was found, theſe People pour'd melted Gold into his Mouth, that he might, as they ſaid, have his Fill of what he ſought, (when dead) though the Treaſures of the Earth could not ſatisfy him living.

In the Time of *Marcus Aurelius*, a Country Peaſant came to *Rome* to complain of the Avarice and Injuſtice of the *Romans*. I will, as it makes for the preſent Subject, give an Abſtract of the Speech he pronounced in the Senate: And as it may divert the Reader, a Deſcription alſo of his Perſon and Figure. Two Reaſons contributed not only to his gaining an Audience, but the Preference of being heard the firſt of thoſe who had Complaints to make; one was his hideous Figure; the other, the Rule of the Senate to hear the poor Complainant before the richer. As to his Dreſs and Perſon, take them in the very Words of the Emperor. 'This Peaſant had a little Face, 'thick Lips, hollow Eyes, a ſwarthy Skin, 'and friZZled Hair; his Beard was long and 'thick, his Eye-brows hung over his Eyes, 'and his Breaſt was hairy as a Bear; he was 'bare-headed, wore Swine-ſkin Shoes, was 'covered with Skins for Cloathing, which 'were girt with a Ruſh girdle, and carried a 'Club in his Hand.' He begun his Oration thus: 'O Conſcript Fathers! O fortunate Na-'tion! I *Mileno*, a Peaſant living on the 'Banks of the River *Danube*, ſalute you, no-'ble Senators; and I pray the Gods may ſo in-'form my Tongue, that what I ſhall utter, 'may be of Uſe to my Country, and an Help 'to you in the Governing the Commonwealth 'with Juſtice. Our offended Gods having 'forſaken us, Fate has given our Country a 'Prey to you *Romans*; for had we appeas'd 'the Deities, you could never have triumph'd 'over *Germany*. The Honour you have gain'd 'by your many Victories, is undeniably great, 'and no leſs will be your Puniſhment in a fu-'ture State, for the Cruelties you have com-'mitted; for the Captives Cries for Juſtice are 'not ſcattered in the Air; they pierce the Hea-'vens, and reach the Throne of *Jove*. My 'Forefathers inhabited the Banks of the *Da-'nube*, and as Occaſion required, either with-'drew up the Country, or returned to the 'River; but your inſatiable Thirſt after the 'Goods of others, and boundleſs Ambition of 'extending your Dominion, are ſuch, that 'neither the Sea can ſatisfy your Avarice, nor 'any Diſtance procure us the Poſſeſſion of our 'Lands: But we have this Comfort, the Gods 'are juſt; for did not the Oppreſs'd depend on 'their taking his Cauſe in Hand, Life would 'not be worth his Care. This I ſay, becauſe 'I rely on Providence, and hope, as you have 'wrongfully, and without Cauſe, caſt us out 'of our Homes, ſo will you, by ſome other 'Nation, be driven, not out of *Rome* only, 'but even out of *Italy*; for with us *Germans*, 'we lay it down as a Maxim, *that he who vio-'lently poſſeſſes himſelf of the Goods of another, 'ought in Juſtice to be deprived of what is le-'gally his own.* Whatever Impreſſion the 'Meanneſs of my Appearance may make, 'know, I have Reaſon to diſtinguiſh between 'juſt Poſſeſſion and a tyrannous Uſurpation: 'And from the Equity and Power of the Gods, 'I am ſatisfy'd, they can and will ſpoil the un-'juſt Invader, in an Inſtant, of all he has been 'gathering for a long Series of Years, and re-'ſtore to the Injur'd the Loſſes he has ſuſtain-'ed in as long a Tract of Time. If the Wick-'ed flouriſh, do not imagine, tho' the Gods 'ſuffer, that they approve the Crimes: Ven-'geance, tho' ſlow, is ſure, and a Time of 'Reck'ning will come. O *Romans!* to me 'nothing is more aſtoniſhing, than to hear, 'that Men who have unjuſtly poſſeſſed them-'ſelves of what they cannot lawfully claim, 'have any Peace, can take any Reſt; ſince 'they muſt be ſenſible they affront the Juſtice 'of the Gods, and have made them their Ene-'mies. And it is not leſs wonderful to ſee 'Virtue baniſhed, and Vice ſo triumphant: 'That the Reins are ſo loos'd to your Paſſions, 'and that your Avarice makes you eſteem e-'ven the Miſeries of others Riches, and your 'own immenſe Sums Poverty itſelf. I make

'no

'no Diſtinction of Men or Nations; but I af-
'firm, that who, ſlighting his own Poſſeſſions,
'covets another Man's, is accurſed to the
'Gods. Your Riches, O *Romans!* have
'ſwell'd your Pride, and Pride has blinded you
'to your own Intereſt: You call yourſelves
'Lords of the World, yet are you Slaves (and
'do not ſee it) to your Avarice. Your Houſes
'are not ſo crammed with rich Furniture, as
'your Hearts are filled with filthy Covetouſ-
'neſs, which will in the End prove your De-
'ſtruction; for who thirſts after Riches, is
'careleſs of Glory. A good Name ſprings
'from brave and generous Actions, which is
'incompatible with Avarice; and Fame loſt,
'renders a Nation deſpicable, and a Prey to
'others. Hear me, you *Romans*; and I be-
'ſeech the Gods ye may not only hear, but pro-
'fit: Ye condemn Adultery, yet are Strangers
'to Chaſtity; and are laviſh in the Praiſe of
'Temperance, but live in the greateſt Exceſs
'of Luxury; ye cry up Patience as a Virtue,
'yet not a Man of you will put it in Practice;
'ye blame the Slothful, and live in enervating
'Idleneſs; ye deteſt Avarice, and ye are all
'Robbers; in a Word, Virtue has your
'Tongues, Vice your Hearts. This I ſay
'not of the *Romans* in *Illyria* only, but even
'of you Senators, to whom I now addreſs my-
'ſelf. Your Motto on your Arms, *Romano-
'rum eſt debellare Superbos & parcere Subjectis*,
'is ill choſen, and you would do well to ſay,
'*Romanorum eſt ſpoliare Innocentes & reddere
'Subjectos*; for your Ambition is the Deſtruc-
'tion of the Peaceable, and your Avarice
'makes you rob the Laborious. What Right
'had you *Romans* to our Lands which you
'have invaded, and of which you have poſ-
'ſeſs'd yourſelves? What Injury from us could
'excite you to Revenge? Truly none; for
'we never heard of you till we felt the Effects
'of your Tyranny; we heard your Name, and
'felt yout Cruelty, at one and the ſame Inſtant.
'He who is rich, takes from and oppreſſes the
'Poor; the Eye of the Covetous never can be
'ſatisfy'd, neither will his Hand abſtain from
'Rapine. Can I for this blame the Gods as
'careleſs Spectators? No, it muſt be attribut-
'ed to the Audacity of Man: The Gods are
'juſt; and as by Violence ye have become
'Tyrants, ſo by their Juſtice ſhall ye be made
'Slaves. Do not vainly imagine, that it was
'your Bravery, your Conduct or Diſcipline
'that gave you the Victory over us *Germans*:
'No, we are not in any of theſe Points your
'Inferiors; but we had offended the Gods,
'and you are the Inſtrument of our Puniſh-
'ment in their Hands. The Vices you found
'in *Germany*, not the Arms you brought from
'*Rome*, were the Cauſe of our being conquer-
'ed. What then, from our Example, ought
'you to expect, who are no Way behind us
'in your Wickedneſs? And what Reaſon have
'you to imagine that the juſt Gods will be
'partial in your Favour?' As this Part only regards my preſent Subject, I ſhall conclude this Paper with the Decree of the Senate in regard to this bold Peaſant, which was, That his Speech ſhould be enregiſter'd, he himſelf made a Freeman and a Senator, and maintain'd out of the public Treaſury.

The ROMAN HISTORY, *Continued from Page 43.*

DOMITIAN being taken off, to the inexpreſſible Joy of almoſt all under the *Roman* Juriſdiction, from his Death the People began to reſpire from that Load of complicated Miſeries, under which they had ſo long laboured, and a Succeſſion of better Sovereigns enſued for a conſiderable Time. *Nerva* was the firſt that began the Reformation, an excellent Prince, whom *Arrius Antonius* could not help pitying, becauſe it was his Lot to take the Reins of Government among Men of ſuch turbulent Spirits and vicious Morals. The Shortneſs of his Reign did not permit him to give ſo many Proofs of his Power, as of his Good-will; for he died in about ſixteen months after his attaining to the Imperial Dignity; but not without making excellent Proviſion for the Happineſs of his Subjects, by adopting *Trajan*, and nominating him his Succeſſor.

The extraordinary Virtues of *Trajan* make ſuch a glorious Deſcription in Hiſtory, that the Authors ſeem to be at a Loſs for Words to expreſs their Admiration of his Valour, Conduct, Wiſdom, Juſtice, and Liberality. He enlarged the *Roman* Dominions beyond the Bounds reached by any of his Predeceſſors, by the Acquiſition of *Aſſyria*, *Armenia*, *Meſopotamia*, and *Arabia*. From him the *Parthians*, and other Eaſtern Nations, received their Kings, whoſe Crowns were held at *Trajan*'s Pleaſure. Nor was his Behaviour in Civil Government, leſs admirable than his Succeſs in War. The

Senate

Senate of *Rome*, who from giving Laws to foreign Nations, and diſpoſing of Crowns and Provinces, had been reduced by the former Emperors to the meaneſt Servility and moſt ſhameful Corruption, under *Trajan* recovered ſome little Glimmerings of their ancient Luſtre. The *Romans* were ſo ſenſible of their Happineſs under this excellent Prince, that they even adored him while living; and after his Death, broke through the ancient Cuſtom of their Fore-fathers, and rather than not expreſs their Gratitude, by ſome diſtinguiſhing Mark of Reſpect to *Trajan*'s Memory, they ſuffered his Reliques to be buried in the City, an Honour never given to any Prince before; which was the more extraordinary, as *Trajan* was deſcended from no illuſtrious Line, his Father being the firſt of the Family that arrived to any conſiderable Dignity in the State: But his perſonal Merit far outweighed all the remote Privileges of Blood, which Perſons of no real Worth ſo arrogantly claim; and it became a Cuſtom among the *Romans*, to ſalute their ſucceeding Emperors, among other Acclamations, with theſe good Wiſhes, *Be happier than* Auguſtus; *better than* Trajan.

After him *Adrian* obtained the Imperial Purple, having been adopted, as ſome Authors relate, by *Trajan*; others affirm, that *Trajan* could never be prevailed upon to adopt him, though his Kinſman; but that *Plotina*, *Trajan*'s Wife, after her Huſband's Death, pretended he had adopted him in his Will; and by that Device *Adrian* was declared Emperor. He behaved with great Moderation and Generoſity in the Civil Government; and perhaps had made a brighter Figure in Hiſtory, had he ſucceeded any but *Trajan*, whoſe ſuperior Merit eclipſed the moderate Virtues of his Succeſſor. About the latter End of *Trajan*'s Reign, the *Jews* had made ſeveral Inſurrections and Seditions; but were repreſſed by *Luſius*, *Trajan*'s General, who was afterwards Governor of *Judæa*; but upon *Trajan*'s Death, they raiſed new Diſturbances in different Parts of the World; till *Adrian* quelled their Tumults, and, by puniſhing the Ringleaders, reduced them to Subjection. In his Time the *Alexandrians* found their God *Apis*, which was an Ox of a very extraordinary Colour, with a Tubercle under his Tongue. This Ox they drowned in the *Nile*, and for ſeveral Days mourned his Loſs: But after a long Space of Time, when they found another exactly anſwering in Colour, Size, and eſpecially the carnous Excreſcence under his Tongue, they then ſuppoſed their God was riſen again, and come to give them another Viſit; upon which Occaſion all *Egypt* kept Holy-days, and celebrated Feaſts, with every kind of enthuſiaſtic Mirth, for the Return of their Deity. No Nation in the World was ſo much addicted to Religion as the ancient *Egyptians*; and at theſe Seaſons there was no Regard to Order or Government; the whole Nation was in an Uproar; and if any dared to interrupt their Worſhip, the Populace were always ready to vindicate their Religion by Arms: Which was the Caſe in *Adrian*'s Reign, and gave that Emperor no ſmall Fear. But the Diſpute being chiefly about the Town where *Apis* ſhould be entertained, when that was adjuſted, the *Egyptians* were appeaſed, and *Adrian* freed from the Apprehenſions of any ill Conſequences ariſing from the Commotions of ſo populous a Province: For *Adrian*'s Abilities did not ſeem to conſiſt much in War; which made him ſoon alarmed at the News of any Diſturbances. He was ſo far from making any new Acqueſts, that he could not, or would not, retain what his Predeceſſors left him; but upon the *Perſians* demanding the Province of *Meſopotamia*, he gave it up without the leaſt Reſiſtance. Several other large Provinces followed the Ceſſion of *Meſopotamia*; as if *Adrian* took as much Pleaſure to contract, as *Trajan* to extend, the Dominions of the Empire. However, he kept up ſtrict and regular Diſcipline in the Army, promoted all his Officers on the Score of Merit only, and liberally rewarded every great Action. He was ſuch a Lover of Travelling, that he made the Tour of all the Countries in the Empire, correcting what was amiſs, and encouraging and ſharing all the public Diverſions. He built ſeveral Temples in different Parts of the World, and called them by his own Name; with a Deſign (as a famous Author pretends) to give them for Churches to the *Chriſtians*. But, as there is but little Ground to think *Adrian* ſo great a Favourer of Chriſtianity, the Story ſeems rather calculated to pleaſe ſuch *Chriſtians*, as fondly imagined it a mighty Honour to their Religion, to have it countenanced by the Great Men of the World, and ſupported by the ſecular Power. The Truth is, that *Trajan*, an active Prince, and a zealous Defender of the *Pagan* Faith and the Religion by Law eſtabliſhed,

eſtabliſhed, had perſecuted the *Chriſtians* and other Diſſenters: But *Adrian*, being of an eaſier Temper, tolerated all religious Sects, and preferred Peace, both at Home and Abroad, to every other Conſideration. In his private Character, he was courteous and humane, a good Companion and a hearty Friend. *Ælius Verus* was appointed for his Succeſſor, but he did not long ſurvive his Adoption. After him *Adrian* adopted *Antonius*, afterwards ſirnamed *Pius*, upon Condition that *Antonius* ſhould adopt *Marcus Antonius* the Philoſopher, and *Lucius Verus*, the Son of *Ælius Verus* deceaſed. Theſe two were afterwards Emperors both together.

Antonius Pius was a Prince, whoſe Character came little ſhort of that of *Trajan*. He reduced the *Britons*, *Moors*, *Germans*, *Jews*, and other revolting Provinces, to Subjection. He diminiſhed the Taxes, and kept the Collectors of them within due Bounds: To ſupply which Deficiency in the Revenue, he retrenched the Salaries of ſuch Officers as were of no other Uſe in their Places but to receive their Pay, it being his uſual Saying, *That nothing was more ſhameful, nothing more cruel, than for thoſe Vermin to gnaw the State, who contributed nothing to its Increaſe by their Labours*. He was much beloved at *Rome*, and of great Authority with foreign Nations; tho' he was ſo great a Lover of Peace, that he would frequently repeat that Sentence of *Scipio*; *I had rather ſave one Citizen, than kill a Thouſand Enemies*. He left the public Treaſuries rich, but exhauſted his own Wealth by his wonderful Liberality. When he lay on his Death-bed, he ſent for *Marcus Antonius*, his adopted Son and Succeſſor, in whoſe Education he had beſtowed uncommon Expence and Pains, and recommended to his Care the Government, and his Daughter *Fauſtina*. Then he ordered the golden Image of *Fortune*, which was always kept in the Emperor's Bed-Chamber, to be carried into *Marcus's* Apartment; after which, his Fever increaſing, he grew delirious, and in a few Days expired.

Marcus Antoninus (who had married the Daughter of *Antoninus Pius*) and *Lucius Verus*, Son-in-law to *Marcus* by marrying his Daughter, held the Imperial Dignity as Collegues, and were the firſt two that reigned over *Rome* at one Time. *Marcus* was very much addicted to the Study of Philoſophy, but not to that Degree, as to forget he was an Emperor. A Rebellion breaking out among the *Parthians*, *Lucius* undertook an Expedition againſt them, while *Marcus* continued at *Rome*, intent on Affairs of Government, and making ſuch Laws, as were wholeſome to the Commonwealth. When the *Parthians* were ſubdued, the Title of *Parthicus* was given to both the Emperors: *Marcus*, indeed, modeſtly refuſed it at firſt, as he had no Share in the Victory, but afterwards was prevailed on to accept it: *Lucius* has but an indifferent Character given him by Hiſtorians; who report, that he devoted himſelf greatly to Sloth and Debauchery, eſpecially while he reſided in *Syria*; committing the Care of the War to his Lieutenant-Generals: But *Marcus* winked at his Son-in-law's Failings, and endeavoured to make Compenſation for them by his own extraordinary Diligence and Induſtry. After the Conqueſt of *Armenia*, *Parthia*, and *Media*, *Lucius* returned to *Rome*, with great Reluctancy, as he did not like to be ſo near his Brother, whoſe grave philoſophical Morals were not very agreeable to a Man of his looſe Conduct. When he had reigned Eleven Years with his Brother, he was taken ſuddenly ill, when they were both together in the Chariot, of which Illneſs he ſoon died; which gave Riſe to a Suſpicion, that *Marcus* had poiſoned him; becauſe *Lucius* deſigned to make the like Attempt againſt *Marcus*.

Marcus being left ſole Emperor, applied himſelf to the Adminiſtration of Affairs with redoubled Diligence. He quelled the rebellious Provinces, conquered the *Perſians*, recovered *Meſopotamia*, beat the *Germans*, after a great, a painful, and a clamorous War; and exerted all the Qualities of a brave Soldier, and a temperate and wiſe Governor. His Priciples of Stoic Philoſophy may be ſeen in his Works, ſtill extant. This is that *Marcus* of whom we find ſuch honourable Mention in the enſuing Hiſtory; and whoſe pathetic Speech on his Death-bed, concerning his Son *Commodus*, is given by *Herodian*: To whom I ſhall now admit the Reader, without detaining him with any longer Preamble; and reſerve whatever elſe may be neceſſary to give him ſufficient Light into the *Roman* Affairs, for my Notes on *Herodian*; where each Circumſtance worthy Notice, ſhall be explained, as it occaſionally offers.

[Herodian's *Hiſtory of his own Times, or of the Empire after* Marcus, *will be continued in this Magazine.*]

NEWS.

NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Friday arrived at the Peacock in Clare-Market, for the firſt time, a waggon drawn by eight horſes, (laden with butter and bacon) able to carry ten ton, upon a new ingenious conſtruction, invented by Mr. Daniel Bourne, of Leominſter, in Herefordſhire; who, if it is approved of by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. will be allowed a very handſome Premium for his invention. Each Wheel is about fourteen inches broad, and not more than about two feet ſix inches high; the cavities of which are filled with a block of wood, incloſed by a rim of caſt iron, about two inches thick. The ſpace between the two fore wheels is one foot two inches; and the diſtance of the hinder wheels, from outſide to outſide, about ſix feet and a half. The fore wheels being placed under the bed of the carriage, and their outſides extending no wider than to the inſide of the hinder wheels, there will remain not above 12 or 14 inches ſpace of ground but what will be paſſed over by the fore or hinder wheels.

Mr. Roſs, of Grimley, in Worceſterſhire, has compleated ſuch an improvement in the conſtruction and management of a plough, that it will regularly and effectually work thro' the moſt ſtubborn ſoil, without the uſual method of a perſon's holding and directing of it, or any other manual exerciſe but what the driver of the team may eaſily give, in the turnings, at the ends of the land.

Among the many ingenious new inventions in the mechanical way, we are informed, that a maſter watch-maker, has invented a curious watch-key, a ſmall ſize larger than the ordinary ſort, which contains two plates, one of the day of the month, the other for the moon's age; which regularly, every 24 hours, at the winding up the watch, ſhews the ſame.

Extract of a Letter from France.

"A new machine for extinguiſhing fires by a chemical exploſion, has lately been invented at Paris, which is in ſuch high repute, that it is ſaid the inventer has already made his fortune: Some very ſucceſsful experiments have lately been made by order of the intendants of marine at Breſt, where an old man of war was fired in each hatchway, and extinguiſhed by throwing in the above machines, which has occaſion'd that few ſhips of war or merchantmen now go to ſea without them.

The 16th of February, being the Duke of Wurtemberg's birth-day, there was a grand hunting in the Duke's forreſts, when his Highneſs, and the Lords of the Court, killed 304 deer, 3900 hares, 290 foxes, 394 partridges, 111 pheaſants, and 27 woodcocks: In the evening the whole court appeared at the opera in their hunting dreſſes, and at night ſupped in high good humour.

On the 17th of February there was a moſt magnificent theatrical entertainment at the court of Peterſbourg, at which the actors, dancers, ſingers and muſicians, to the number of 100, were all perſons of diſtinction. The Prince of Anhalt, a relation of her Imperial Majeſty, was preſent, and the Duke and Prince of Courland were among the dancers.

The horrid invention put in practice ſome time ago in France, has been again repeated in Denmark, where Col. Poulſon lately received a box directed to him, on the opening which, a piſtol went off, loaded with balls, and ſet fire to ſome powder concealed in the box, but happily without any ill effect.

April 19. We are well aſſured that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order the monies ariſing from the ſale of prizes, veſted in the Crown, to be apply'd to the publick ſervice, which according to an eſtimate lately made, amount to the ſum of 723,578 l. ſo that it is ſaid no more ſupplies will be wanted for this year.

The Grafton and Lenox men of war, now coming home from the Eaſt-Indies, have on board a very conſiderable quantity of diamonds, beſides ſpecie, belonging to the rich galloon, taken at the Manillas, which is likewiſe coming home along with them.

April 22. It is ſaid the ſeat of government for regulating the affairs of the new acquired ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, will be held at the iſland of St. Vincent, which, on many accounts, is reckoned preferable to the others: The currency of theſe iſlands, we are informed, will be nearly the ſame as that of Jamaica.

Many gentlemen well verſed in the commercical affairs of North-America, are of opinion, that though the eſtabliſhing a currency of gold and ſilver through the ſeveral colonies of America, will in the end be extremely beneficial, yet at firſt ſetting out, to call in the paper money ſo long uſed, will be attended with difficulties almoſt inſuperable, both to the merchant and planter, as well as occaſion a conſiderable

conſiderable difference in the preſent courſe of Exchange.

Yeſterday was brought to the Bank from Portſmouth, in two waggons, guarded by a party of ſailors, about three tons of money, among which was a conſiderable quantity of gold, brought home in the Deptford man of war from the Havannah. The above ſhip brings advice, that the Engliſh affairs in that iſland, will not be ſo ſoon finiſh'd as was expected.

Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs George Auguſtus, Prince of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, her Majeſty's youngeſt brother, arrived at the houſe in Pall-mall which has been fitted up for his reception, and ſoon after waited on their Majeſties at St. James's.

It is reported, that no leſs than ſeven General Officers are diſmiſſed from their Employments, on account, as it is ſaid, of their having diſpleaſed ſome great men, by their late conduct during the ſitting of a reſpectable Aſſembly.

New York, June 17, 1764.

To the *American* Patriots.

I Lately obſerved in the Thurſday's paper, ſeveral Articles recommended to our Farmers, which I very much approve of, as it tended to diſcourage raiſing ſo much grain, and to promote the increaſe of Stock, and ſeveral materials for manufactures, now more neceſſary than ever among us; for moſt aſſuredly, our Eaſe and Opulence abſolutely depends on our being able to raiſe, and ſupply ourſelves with Raiment, Food, and Drink. While theſe are in plenty among us, foreign trade, diamonds or precious metals, are mere ſuperfluities. And if we neglect furniſhing ourſelves, tho' amply furniſhed with the means, neither Trade, Gold, nor Silver, will ever make us rich and eaſy. Can the Peruvians, Mexicans, or Spaniards, be ſaid to be rich? No, want and wretchedneſs is every where ſtalking about; while England and Holland, China and Japan, enjoy the greateſt affluence: Not from their mines, England and Holland have none; nor their foreign trade, for China and Japan deſpiſe it; but their induſtry and manufactories, make them the richeſt people upon earth. Let none therefore repine at the loſs of our foreign trade, but every one in their ſtation, zealouſly endeavour to promote the Produce and Manufactures of his Country; then ſhall Opulence and Independence ſucceed to our preſent gloomy Fears. And we ſhall date our happineſs from the Year 1764.

A PATRIOT.

P. S. I am certainly informed that many of the moſt conſiderable Gentlemen in this city, are determined to wear the manufactures of the country, and to encourage the uſe of whatever is our own produce. It is earneſtly hoped, that every lover of their country, will follow their laudable example.

BOSTON, June 28.

We are well aſſured, that the gentlemen of New-York have contracted with the manufacturers of this and Connecticut government, for fifty thouſand yards of WOOLEN CLOTHS; being determined no longer to wear the Britiſh manufactures of any kind, which may be had in America.

NEWBERN, July 27.

Since our laſt, arrived Captain Hammond, in a Schooner from New-York, by whom we have the Papers to the 16th Inſtant:---The Parliament broke up in great good Humour, after having paſſed 69 Bills which received the Royal Aſſent; among which are ſeveral relating to America; particularly one to prevent the Emiſſion of any more Paper Currency in America, on Penalty of 1000 l. and Diſmiſſion from his Majeſty's Service, on any Governor who ſhall hereafter paſs any Bill for that Purpoſe. The Act for regulating the American Trade, the Men of War are determined ſtrictly to put in Execution, by ſearching every Veſſel they meet, and ſeizing every one that has any Thing on board not mentioned in their Clearance. So ſtrict are they in the Weſt-Indies, that not a Veſſel can go into, or come out of a Port, without being ſearched; particularly the Dutch and Daniſh Iſlands. The Captains of the Men of War are qualified to act as Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and have Half the Seizures.---A rare Expedient to excite their Diligence. The late Duties upon Goods has put all the Northern Governments upon Manufacturing.---Countrymen, ſhall we be idle, when the general Alarm to Induſtry is ſounded? No, let the Maids trim their Spinning Wheels, the Wives clean their Knitting-Needles, and the Huſbands look to their Flocks and Herds, and encourage the Scheemers to erect Fulling-Mills, and we ſhall preſently have little Uſe for the Merchants.

Advertiſements.

Newbern, July 19th, 1764.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a Free Negroe Wench, named Jenny Spellman. Whoever ſecures her, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward. And as ſhe is bound to me by Indenture for a Term of Years, yet unexpired, whoever harbours or entertains her, will be proſecuted with Rigour.

RICHARD FENNER.

WANTED,

A Perſon that underſtands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Perſon inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Alſo, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

THE Office and Authority of a *Juſtice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as *without*. As alſo, the *Duty* of *Sheriffs*, *Conſtables*, *Coroners*, *Churchwardens*, *Overſeers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Miniſterial *Officers* within this Province; wherein the Nature of their ſeveral Offices will be *deſcribed*, their *Duty* pointed out, and the Manner of their *Appointment* ſhewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents* in *Uſe* and *Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Uſage* of the Country.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS WORK will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good *Paper* and *Letter*.

II. THAT it will be delivered to the *Subſcribers*, well *bound* in Leather, at 13 *ſ.* 4 *d.* each.

III. THAT it will be done on the ſame Plan with the *Office of a Juſtice* publiſhed in *Virginia* by Mr. *Webb*, ſome Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

*** The *Utility* of this WORK ſpeaks for itſelf, eſpecially in a *young Country*, where it may be ſuppoſed many *Officers* are *ignorant* of their *Duty*, and many *Irregularities* and *Miſpriſions* likely to happen, in the *Diſcharge* of their ſeveral *Offices*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the *Printing Office* in *Newbern*, and Papers will be ſent to the ſeveral Counties.

In the PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſh'd;

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

GENTLEMEN inclin'd to be ſupplied with them, on ſending their Names to the Printing Office, ſhall be ſerved with the Sheets as they are printed off.

Juſt PUBLISED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing-Office* in NEWBERN, *Price* 3 s.

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1763.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Act of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to His Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

Newbern, June 13*th*, 1764.

NOTICE to the Freeholders of *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, in *Craven* County, is hereby given, that on *Wedneſday*, the 1ſt Day of *Auguſt* next, at the Court-Houſe in *Newbern*, the Subſcriber, or his Deputy, will attend; open the Poll for electing a Veſtry for ſaid Pariſh, and take the Suffrages of the Voters, as the Law Directs.

Richard Cogdell, Sheriff.

N. B. There is a Fine of *Twenty Shillings* on every Freeholder in the Pariſh who fails to attend, and give his Vote. *R. C.*

AT which Time and Place, the ſeveral Subſcribers to the *School-Houſe*, in *Newbern*, are deſired to give their Attendance, and elect *Two Commiſſioners*, and *One Treaſurer*, to direct, and ſuperintend, the Building of the ſaid *School-Houſe*.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North-Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

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